

A STUDY OF THE OCCUPATIONAL STATUS  
" OF FORMER STUDENTS OF VOCATIONAL  
AGRICULTURE IN VIRGINIA

BY

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III

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THE SITUATION

In 1917 the Smith - Hughes Act was passed, providing funds for the establishment of agricultural departments in various high schools in the states. This bill, and all subsequent bills, designed to support vocational agriculture have in one way or another stated that they were to provide funds to teach high school boys to become better farmers. Whether boys who received instruction in vocational agriculture ever became farmers or not was not considered seriously in Virginia until about 1937, when the state supervisory staff insisted that an occupational record be kept of all ex-students of vocational agriculture.

The success of vocational agricultural education in achieving its ultimate goal of teaching present and future farmers greater efficiency in agriculture is directly related to the number of ex-students who are actually applying the better principles learned in vocational agriculture classes to their farming operations.

When we know what the ex-agricultural students are actually doing, we will be in a position to present tangible evidence of the justification of the vocational agricultural program, as well as to plan a program for the future.

The status of ex-agricultural students is changing yearly. In order to have a recent picture of the situation a study of former students must be made frequently. This is the third such study made in Virginia, each study being made at approximate five-year intervals.

This study has been made with the following objectives:

1. To determine the type of occupation selected by former students of vocational agriculture in Virginia.

2. To determine the farming status of those former students of vocational agriculture engaged in farming.
3. To determine factors affecting the selection of an occupation.
4. To determine the trends and significance of the occupational selection of former students of vocational agriculture.

The occupational data included in this study have been collected throughout the state. They are presented in chart form to facilitate clarity and conciseness. No attempt has been made to go into a long discussion of any chart. The facts presented are, for the most part, self-explanatory, and present a much clearer picture to the reader than if they were supplemented by excessive philosophies or prophecies.

PROCEDURE

The basic information relative to the occupational status of ex-agriculture students was obtained from three sources: (1) District Supervisors of vocational agriculture, (2) Agriculture teachers, (3) Professor J. R. Thomas, of Virginia State College for Negroes.

Each of the district supervisors of agricultural education in Virginia was asked to send in the Occupational Summaries of Vocational Agricultural Students by Years, for each school in his district. These data were tabulated on a master sheet and the original summaries returned. (Refer to Appendix, Exhibit A, for explanation and illustration of summary blank secured.)

Eight Agriculture teachers from each of the four districts in Virginia were asked to send in an individual Supervised Practice and Occupational record of each ex-student from his department. These data were tabulated on a master sheet and the originals returned to the instructors. These data were from Forms 745 A and 745 B. (See Appendix for explanation of Form.)

Professor J. R. Thomas, of Virginia State College for Negroes, was asked to send in Occupational Summaries of ex-students of vocational agriculture for each of the negro schools in the state. These data were sent in on the same type of form as were the white school summaries (refer to Appendix, Exhibit A.)

After all of the above mentioned data were recorded on master sheets, they were coded and recorded on Hollerith punched cards.

Other data secured from county and school statistics included: age of agricultural department, percentage of high school boys taking agriculture, total number boys in high school, tenure of agriculture teacher, percentage of farm operators in county who are farmers, average size of farms in county, average value of farm land and buildings in county, percentage of farms in county mortgaged, percentage of men in county in agricultural occupations, and distance of agricultural departments from cities of ten thousand or larger. These data which were to be used to correlate with the occupational data were also recorded on Hollerith punched cards. By use of the Hollerith Statistical machine the various significant factors were sorted out and counted. The averages and percentages were calculated, and the resulting data organized into tables.

The occupational records used in this study include students from the time the vocational agriculture department was established until January 1, 1942.

Reports from the following white schools were obtained and used in this study:

<u>Eastern Virginia</u>		
Alberta	Emporia	Courtland
Danieltown	Carson	Dreweryville
Lawrenceville	Disputanta	Capron
Darvills	Stony Creek	Boykins
McKenney	Surry	Newsoms
Dinwiddie	Dendron	Franklin
Midway	Ivor	Smithfield

Eastern Virginia - Continued

Windsor	Temperanceville	Warsaw
Isle of Wight	Central	Farnham
Carrsville	Northampton	Lively
Holland	Poquoson	Whitestone
Whaleyville	Gloucester	Wicomico Church
Cypress	Matthews	Reedsville
Chukatuck	Syringa	Heathsville
Great Bridge	Saluda	Callao
Hickory	Tappahannock	Montross
Kempsville	Marriott	Cople
Oceana	Pleasant Hill	Oak Grove
Creeds	King William	Lloyds
Center Cross		

Middle Virginia

Amelia	Brosville	Dan River
Appomattox and Pamplin	Buckhorn	Glade Hill
Axton	Buckingham	Gladys
Beaverdam	Burkeville	Harden Reynolds
Blackstone	Callaway	Kenbridge
Blue Ridge and Red Beach	Chase City	Lochleven
Brookneale	Clover	Naruna
Brookville	Concord	New London
Renan	Boone Mill	Ashland

Middle Virginia - Continued

Rocky Mount	Hamilton	Battlefield Park
Spencer Penn	La Crosse	Climax
Stuart	Powhatan	Montpelier
Turbeville	John Randolph	Rockville
Volens	Rustburg	Spring Garden
Wilson Memorial	Clarksville	Whitmell
Worsham	Callands	Victoria
South Hill		

Northern Virginia

Manassas	Culpepper	Brownsburg
Haymarket	Beverly Manor	Broadway
Ashburn	Woodstock	Timberville
Aldie	Spottswood	Berryville
Front Royal	Middletown	Boyce
Calverton	Stephen City	Handley
Warrenton	Dayton	Sperryville
Gainesboro	Washington	Nokesville
Hendron	Luray	Bridgewater
McGaheysville	Millboro	Port Republic

Southwest Virginia

Willis	Buchanan	Andrew Lewis
Rich Valley	New Castle	Eagle Rock
Pembroke	Galax	Dickerson Memorial

Southwest Virginia - Continued

Pennington Gap	Tazewell	Richlands
Auburn	Wytheville	Greendale
Dublin	Bland	Floyd
Burkes Garden	Check	

The following Negro schools sent in data which were used in this study:

Albemarle	Dinwiddie	King William
St. Paul	Rosenwald	Lunenburg
Buckingham	Gloucester	Thomas Hunter
Campbell	Greenville	Mecklenburg
Caroline	Hanover	West End
Charles City	Henry	Nansemond
Clarke	Burton Heights	Nottoway
Cumberland	King George	Pittsylvania
Powhatan	Princess Anne	Richmond
Hayden	Southampton	Sussex
Westmoreland	York	

List of schools from which individual reports on forms 745 A and 745 B were obtained.

Amelia	Goochland	Atkins
Hamilton	Axton	Port Republic
Bealton	Rich Valley	Bland
Riner	Burkes Garden	South Hill
Callands	Spencer Penn	Franklin
Unionville		

Table 1 A

Occupational Status of Ex-Students of Vocational Agriculture  
in Virginia Who Left School Prior to January 1, 1942  
Summary by Districts

District	Number of Schools	At Home : definite or indefinite allowance	Farm laborer with specific wage : At Home	Income from 1 or more enterprises : Away from Home	Partner in Farm Business : At Home	Renter-Operator of Farm	Owner-Operator	Farm Manager	Other Status	Total Farming			
Eastern Virginia	No.: 58 %: 4.0	209	24	0	78	532	15	126	192	21	147	1144	21.7
Middle Virginia	No.: 49 %: 8.0	246	29	45	367	212	5	30	41	9	98	1082	35.1
Northern Virginia	No.: 29 %: 4.6	132	65	52	135	149	12	50	112	22	86	785	27.4
Southwest Virginia	No.: 20 %: 7.7	93	25	33	156	32	2	14	15	4	109	483	40.2
State Totals	No.: 156 %: 5.5	680	143	130	726	725	34	200	360	56	440	3494	28.1
State Totals Disregarding Men in Service													
Based on % in Service in Eastern Virginia	No.: %:	680 6.2	143 1.3	130 1.2	726 6.6	725 6.6	34 0.3	200 1.8	360 3.3	56 0.5	440 4.0	3494	31.8

Table I A (Cont.)

Occupational Status of Ex-Students of Vocational Agriculture  
in Virginia Who Left School Prior to January 1, 1942  
Summary by Districts

District		Occupations: Relating to Farming	Occupations: Not Relat- ing to Farming	Number Deceased	No. Moved out of Com- munity not Accounted for	Number in Agricultural School	Number in Other Colleges	Number Not Accounted for	Total Former Students	In Farming Related Occupa- tion and Agricultural College
Eastern Virginia	:No. : : % :	250 4.7	3425 65.1	103 2.0	150 2.8	46 0.9	75 1.4	74 1.4	5267 100.0	1440 27.3
Middle Virginia	:No. : : % :	173 5.6	1499 48.5	24 0.8	96 3.1	77 2.5	95 3.1	40 1.3	3086 100.0	1332 43.2
Northern Virginia	:No. : : % :	224 7.8	1276 44.7	44 1.5	362 12.6	29 1.0	37 1.3	107 3.7	2864 100.0	1038 36.2
Southwest Virginia	:No. : : % :	70 5.8	504 42.0	13 1.1	46 3.8	31 2.6	37 3.1	17 1.4	1201 100.0	584 48.6
State Totals	:No. : : % :	717 5.8	6704 54.0	184 1.5	654 5.3	183 1.5	244 1.9	238 1.9	12418 100.0	4394 35.4
State Totals Dis- regarding Men in Service Based on % in Service in Eastern Virginia	:No. : : % :	717 6.5	5276 48.0	184 1.7	654 5.9	183 1.7	244 2.2	238 2.2	10990 100.0	4393 40.0

Occupational Status of Ex-Students of  
Vocational Agriculture Who Left School Prior to  
January 1, 1942

EXPLANATION

This table presents the summary of the occupational status of all former students of vocational agriculture who were reported. All the data for this table were taken from form 8-759.

The summary has been broken down into districts, with a state total beneath the district totals.

At the bottom of the table are listed the state totals disregarding men in service. This column has been added because all men in the service were recorded as being in occupations not related to farming. Since many of the men in the service had been farming and had no choice as to whether they went into the armed services, by disregarding all men in the armed services a better picture is presented of the occupational status of ex-students by actual choice.

This state total disregarding men in the armed services was derived by use of the Eastern Virginia records. Eastern Virginia was the only district that reported men in the service in a separate column. All other districts reported them as in occupations other than farming. To obtain the State total the number of men from Eastern Virginia in the armed services were added to the number in occupations other than farming, thereby putting all district records on the same basis. To obtain the State total disregarding men in the service, the percentage of men from Eastern Virginia in the service was determined, as is shown in Table 1 B. The percent as determined for Eastern

Virginia was multiplied by the total former students for the state. This figure represented the number from the state who, on January 1, 1942, were in the armed services. This figure was subtracted from the total former students to get a state total of former students disregarding men in the armed service. This total was used to figure the percentages in various occupations as shown in the column State Totals disregarding men in service.

#### COMMENTS

When the ex-students in the armed services are classified in occupations not related to farming, 28.1 percent of the ex-students are farming; 35.4 percent are in farming, related occupations or agricultural colleges; and 54 percent are in occupations not related to agriculture.

When the men in the service are disregarded, 40 percent of the ex-students are in farming, related occupations, or agricultural colleges, and 48 percent are in occupations not related to farming.

As compared with a former study made by Richard and Wakeman in 1937, more ex-students are in occupations not related to farming and fewer are in farming. In 1937 38.4 percent of the ex-students were farming, as compared with 31.8 percent (disregarding men in service) and 28.1 percent (including all ex-students) at the present time.

The tendency for more ex-students to go into occupations not related to agriculture is, no doubt, caused by the present war conditions. The great industrial demands of warfare, and the attractive wages created by the great demand has apparently drawn away from

the farm boys who in peace times would have gone into farming.

The fact that as many as 40 percent of the ex-agriculture students (disregarding men in service) are in farming, related occupations, or agricultural colleges is rather surprising under wartime conditions.

As to districts, a higher percentage of students from Southwest Virginia go into farming, followed by Middle, Northern, and Eastern Virginia in the order named. Since the larger centers of population, and greater industrial development exist in Eastern and Northern Virginia, it is logical that more ex-students from these two districts would go into occupations other than farming.

Less significance should be given to the percentages for Southwest Virginia than other districts because fewer individuals were reported on. Eastern Virginia reported more individuals than any other district.

It is interesting to note that the districts ranked in the same order as to percentage of ex-students going into farming in the study made by Richard and Wakeman in 1937.

It should be noted that a higher percentage of ex-students from Eastern Virginia are farm renters and owners than from other districts.

Comparison of Occupational Status of Ex-Agricultural Students

Leaving School at Different Times Since 1917

EXPLANATION

This table shows what ex-students leaving school at different times are doing as of January 1, 1942.

A comparison is made with a former study by Richard and Wakeman. They had shown what ex-students leaving school during the session ending June 1933 through the session ending June 1937 were doing. The present study has taken the ex-students who left school during the same period and shows what they are doing January 1, 1942. (Reference is made to Table 2, Page 41 of the study by Richard and Wakeman).

COMMENTS

Since the figures used in this table come from data secured on form 745, fewer individuals are represented, but there are enough to be significant.

A general summary of this table shows that:

1. The ex-students who have been out of school the longest have improved their farming status.
2. There is very little relationship between time out of school and percent in farming, except that the most recent graduates have a slightly higher percentage in farming, followed closely by the ex-students out of school the longest time.
3. The ex-students who left school during the sessions 1933 and 1937, inclusive, had a slightly higher percentage in farming in 1942,

and they have notably improved their farming status over their status as shown in 1937 by Richard and Wakeman. This is gratifying considering the war-time conditions. The percent in farming, related occupations, and agricultural colleges was slightly higher in 1937.

4. For a few years after leaving school more ex-students are in farming with little responsibility. Some of these drop out of farming in a few years making the total percentage in farming lower, but the farming status is better as the number of years out of school increases.

TABLE 2

Comparison Of Occupational Status Of Ex-Agriculture Students Leaving  
School At Different Times Since 1917

Years		At Home	Farm	Laborer	Income	Partner In		Renter - Owner -		Farm	Other	Total
		Definite Or Indefinite Allowance	With Specific At Home	With Specific Wage Away From Home		From One or More Enterprises	Farm Business At Home	Away From Home	Operator Of Farm			
1924 to January 1, 1942	No. %	54 7.1	8 1.1	9 1.2	41 5.4	72 9.5	6 0.8	16 2.1	19 2.5	2 0.3	10 1.3	237 31.3
1924 through 1926	No. %		1 5.6		1 5.6	2 11		1 5.6	1 5.6			6 33.4
1927 through ses- sion ending June 1932	No. %	6 5.3	2 1.8	1 0.9	2 1.8	4 3.6	1 0.9	1 0.9	6 5.3		5 4.5	28 25.0
Session ending June 1933 through session Ending June 1937	No. %	10 3.4		4 1.4	12 4.1	32 10.9	3 1.0	8 2.7	9 3.1	1 0.3	5 1.7	84 28.6
Former study made by C.E. Richards in 1937												
Session ending June 1933 through session ending June 1937	No. %	3 2.2	1 0.8	0	14 10.4	3 2.2	0	0	3 2.2	1 0.8	2 1.5	27 20.1
From session ending June 1937 to January 1, 1942	No. %	38 11.5	5 1.5	4 1.2	26 7.8	34 10.2	2 0.6	6 1.8	3 0.9	1 0.3		119 35.8

TABLE 2 - Continued

Years		Occupations Related To Farming	Occupations Not Related To Farming	Number Deceased	Number Moved Away Not Accounted For	Number In Agricultural College	Number In Other Colleges	Not Accounted For	Total Former Students	In Farming Re- lated Occupa- tions and Agri. Colleges
1924 to January 1, 1942	No. %	47 6.2	430 56.9	9 1.2	3 0.4	12 1.6	16 2.1	2 0.3	756 100.0	296 39.2
1924 through 1926	No. %		11 61.1	1 5.6					18 100.0	6 33.3
1927 through ses- sion ending June 1932	No. %	10 8.9	71 63.4	3 2.7					112 100.00	38 33.9
Session ending June 1933 through session ending June 1937	No. %	19 6.5	181 61.6	4 1.3	2 0.7	1 0.3	3 1.0		294 100.0	104 35.4
Former study made by E.E. Richard in 1937 Session ending June 1933 through session ending June 1937	No. %	9 6.7	87 64.4	0	0	3 2.2	3 2.2	6 4.4	135 100.0	39 29
From session ending June 1937 to Jan- uary 1, 1942	No. %	18 5.4	167 50.3	1 0.3	1 0.3	11 3.3	13 4.0	2 0.6	332 100.0	148 44.6

Comparison of Occupational Status of White and Colored

Ex-Agriculture Students - January 1, 1942

EXPLANATION

The white totals were taken from Table I. The negro totals were taken from Forms 8-759 submitted by Professor J. R. Thomas of Virginia State College for Negroes.

COMMENTS

Table three shows that more Negro ex-agriculture students go into farming than do white ex-students. There are 37.4 percent negro ex-students in farming as compared with 28.1 percent white ex-students in farming.

There is a higher percentage of Negro ex-students in college than white ex-students.

As to farming status a higher percentage of Negro ex-students are away from home as farm laborers, and a higher percentage have incomes from one or more enterprises. There is a higher percentage of white ex-students who are owners and operators of farms.

The table indicates that a higher percentage of negro ex-students go into farming, but that a slightly higher percentage of white ex-students become owners of their farms.

TABLE 3

Comparison of White and Colored Ex-Agriculture Students

	Number of Schools	Farm Laborer At Home	Income From One or More Enterprises	Partner At Home	Partner Away	Renter and Operator	Owner and Operator	Farm Manager	Other Status	At Home Definite or Indefinite Allowance	Total Farming	
White	No. 156	143	130	726	725	34	200	360	56	440	680	3494
	%	1.2	1.1	5.8	5.8	0.3	1.6	2.9	0.4	3.5	5.5	28.1
Colored	No. 32	39	105	150	117	9	28	26	17	79	118	688
	%	2.1	5.7	8.2	6.4	0.5	1.5	1.4	0.9	4.3	6.4	37.4

Table 3 (Continued)

		In Related Occupations	In Other Occupations and Army & Navy	Deceased	In Agricultural College	In Other Colleges	Number Unaccounted For	Total Ex-Students
White	No.	717	6704	184	183	244	892	12,418
	%	5.8	54.0	1.5	1.5	1.9	7.2	100.0
Colored	No.	87	814	22	44	70	113	1,838
	%	4.7	44.3	1.2	2.4	3.8	6.2	100.0

Age of Vocational Agriculture Department  
Related to Occupational and Farming Status

EXPLANATION

The age of vocational agriculture department was determined by referring to the yearly mailing list of agriculture departments extending back to 1917. These mailing lists indicated the year in which each new department was established, thereby allowing the age of each department to be determined.

COMMENTS

The age of vocational agriculture department has very little to do with choice of occupation by ex-agriculture students. There is an indication that as the age of department increases, the percentage of ex-students in farming decreases.

Older departments have a higher percentage of ex-students who are renters and owners of farms than do departments which have been operating only a few years. This is indicated by the fact that *of those who are engaged in farming* 20.9 percent of the ex-students of departments over 20 years old are owners and operators of farms. The reason for this is perhaps the fact that ex-students of agriculture from recently established departments are on the average younger than ex-students from older departments. It is logical, and indicated on column 1 of table 4 B that younger ex-students are more likely to be on the home farm with definite or indefinite allowances; whereas older ex-students are more likely to have become firmly established in farming as renters or owners.

TABLE 4A

Age of Vocational Agriculture Department Related To  
Occupational Status of Ex-Agriculture Students January 1, 1942

Age of Department Years	Number of Schools	Ex-students who in 1942 were:													
		In Farming		In Related Occupations		In Other Occupations		In College		Deceased		Unaccounted For		Total Ex-Students	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Less than 5	28	273	31.2	48	5.5	459	52.5	41	4.7	15	1.7	38	4.3	874	100.0
5 - 9	41	680	30.3	101	4.5	1181	52.6	112	5.0	25	1.1	145	6.5	2244	100.0
10 - 14	32	896	30.9	116	4.0	1474	50.8	90	3.1	42	1.4	285	9.8	2903	100.0
15 - 19	29	798	27.8	246	8.5	1571	54.7	82	2.9	42	1.5	138	4.6	2872	100.0
20 or over	26	847	24.0	206	5.8	2019	57.3	102	2.9	60	1.7	291	8.3	3525	100.0

TABLE 4B

Age of Vocational Agriculture Department Related to  
Farming Status of Ex-Students Engaged in Farming January 1, 1942

Age of Department	At Home		Farm Laborer			At Home		Partner in		Renter-Operator	Owner-Operator	Manager of Farm	Other Status	Total Ex-Students In Farming								
	Definite or Indefinite Allowance	No.	%	Specific Wage		Income From One or More Enterprises	Farm Business															
				At Home	Away From Home		At Home	Away From Home														
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%								
1 - 5 years	97	35.5	5	1.8	6	2.2	87	31.9	46	16.8	3	1.1	7	2.6	10	3.7	1	0.4	11	4.0	273	100.0
5 - 9	179	26.4	19	2.8	17	2.5	183	26.9	136	20.0	3	0.4	28	4.1	29	4.3	3	0.4	83	12.2	680	100.0
10 - 14	180	20.1	40	4.5	48	5.4	127	14.2	175	19.5	1	0.1	69	7.7	78	8.7	21	2.3	157	17.5	896	100.0
15 - 19	100	12.5	49	6.1	18	2.3	185	23.2	199	24.9	16	2.0	36	4.5	66	8.3	15	1.9	114	14.3	798	100.0
20 + years	124	14.6	30	3.5	41	4.8	144	17.0	169	20.0	11	1.3	60	7.1	177	20.9	16	1.9	75	8.9	847	100.0

Percentage of High School Boys Taking Vocational Agriculture  
Related to Occupational and Farming Status

EXPLANATION

The percentage of high school boys taking vocational agriculture was determined by referring to the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for the session 1940 - 1941. The total number of boys in high school was obtained for each high school submitting a report. By referring to "Chapter Chats", bi-monthly publication of the Virginia Association of Future Farmers of America, it was possible to determine the number of boys who studied vocational agriculture during the 1940 - 1941 session. Having the number of boys in high school for each school, and the number taking vocational agriculture, the percentage of boys in high school taking agriculture could easily be calculated.

The enrollment of boys in high school for the session 1940 - 1941 was used as the superintendent's report for the 1941 - 1942 revision was not available at the time this study was made. Since the total enrollment of boys for the session 1940 - 1941 was used, it was considered advisable to use the enrollment in vocational agriculture during the same session.

The list and numbers as obtained from "Chapter Chats" represent the number of F.F.A. members per chapter and not the agricultural enrollment; however, since in nearly all cases they are the same, any error caused by the use of the number in the F.F.A. chapter was considered as negligible.

COMMENT

There seems to be a positive relationship between percentage of high school boys taking vocational agriculture and the percentage of ex-students now in farming. As the percent of boys taking agriculture increases the percent of ex-students in farming also increases. This is true until the percent of boys taking agriculture approaches 100, then the percent in farming decreases. This is perhaps due to the fact that in high schools where nearly all the boys take agriculture there is no attempt made to select the boys to enroll in agriculture. In these high schools a high percentage of the boys take agriculture because of curriculum limitations. In this case many boys take agriculture who have very little interest in it, and they do not choose farming as an occupation after graduation.

There seems to be very little relationship between percentage of high school boys taking agriculture, and the selection of occupations not related to agriculture, or attendance at colleges.

It is interesting to note on table 5 B that when the percentage of high school students taking agriculture is less than twenty, a higher percentage of the ex-students farming are renters or owners. An explanation of this may be that where only a few of the boys enrolled in high school take agriculture, those students who do enroll in agriculture are definitely interested, and more of them look forward to, and plan for farm ownership.

TABLE 5A

Percentage of High School Boys Taking Vocational Agriculture Related to  
Occupational Status of Ex-Agriculture Students January 1, 1942

Percentage of H.S.boys Taking Agriculture	Number of Schools	Ex-students who in 1942 were:													
		In Farming		In Related Occupations		In Other Occupations		In College		Deceased		Unaccounted For		Total Ex-Students	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
80 - 100	33	675	28.7	154	6.5	1312	55.8	81	3.4	24	1.0	106	4.5	2352	100.0
60 - 79	36	704	34.1	114	5.5	1069	51.7	78	3.8	40	1.9	62	3.0	2069	100.0
40 - 59	32	999	29.0	194	5.6	1926	55.8	116	3.4	50	1.4	165	4.8	3450	100.0
20 - 39	45	851	25.1	192	5.7	1746	51.4	113	3.3	48	1.4	446	13.1	3396	100.0
Less than 20	10	265	23.0	63	5.5	651	56.4	39	3.4	22	1.9	113	9.8	1153	100.0

TABLE 5B

Percentage of High School Boys Taking Vocational Agriculture Related to  
Farming Status of Ex-Students Engaged in Farming January 1, 1942

Percentage of H.S.boys Taking Agriculture	At Home Definite or Indefinite Allowance	Farm Laborer Specific Wage		At Home Partner in Farm Business		At Home Income From One or More Enterprises		Partner in Farm Business At Home		Renter- Operator		Owner- Operator		Manager of Farm		Other Status		Total Ex-Students In Farming				
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%			
80 - 100	127	18.8	28	4.1	22	3.3	157	23.3	162	24.0	2	0.3	43	6.4	58	8.6	8	1.2	68	10.0	675	100.0
60 - 79	187	26.6	17	2.4	13	1.9	125	17.8	162	23.0	8	1.1	43	6.1	48	6.8	10	1.4	91	12.9	704	100.0
40 - 59	173	17.3	38	3.8	59	5.9	170	17.0	219	21.9	5-0.5	60	6.0	94-	9.4	13	1.3	169	16.9	999	100.0	
20 - 39	131	15.4	44	5.2	27	3.2	253	29.7	153	18.0	17	2.0	35	4.1	77	9.1	17	2.0	96	11.3	851	100.0
Less than 20	62	23.4	16	6.0	9	3.4	21	7.9	29	10.9	2	0.8	19	7.2	83	31.3	8	3.0	16	6.1	265	100.0

Number of Boys Enrolled in High School  
Related to the Occupational and Farming Status

EXPLANATION

The number of boys enrolled in each high school included in the study was obtained from the Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of Virginia. The report for the session 1940 - 1941 was used.

The number of boys enrolled in high school was used instead of total enrollment because it gives both an index as to the size of the school, and the number of individuals normally eligible to take vocational agriculture.

COMMENT

The number of boys enrolled in high school seems to have little effect upon the occupational status of ex-students of vocational agriculture. A slightly higher percentage of ex-students who had attended a high school with an enrollment between 50 and 99 returned to the farm. Ex-students who have attended the larger high schools seem to be less likely to go into farming. A slightly higher percentage of the high schools, fifty or less enrollment, went into occupations not related to agriculture, and also a higher percentage went to college.

TABLE 6A

Number of Boys Enrolled in High School Related  
To Occupational Status of Ex-Agriculture Students - January 1, 1942

No. of Boys in High School	No. of Schools	Ex-Agriculture Students Who in 1942 Were:												Total Ex-Students	
		In Farming		In Related Occupations		In Other Occupations		In College		Deceased		Unaccounted For			
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Less than 50	71	1258	27.6	274	6.0	2620	57.4	165	3.6	61	1.3	188	4.1	4566	100.0
50 - 99	49	1200	29.4	239	5.9	2084	51.0	131	3.2	70	1.7	361	8.8	4085	100.0
100 or more	33	948	26.7	188	5.3	1912	53.8	125	3.5	51	1.4	330	9.3	3554	100.0

TABLE 6B

Number of Boys Enrolled in High School Related  
To Farming Status of Ex-Students Engaged in Farming January 1, 1942

No. of Boys in High School	At Home		Farm Laborer				At Home				Partner in				Renter- Operator	Owner- Operator		Manager of Farm	Other Status	Total			
	Definite or Indefinite Allowance	No.	Specific Wage		Income From		Farm Business		Partner in		No.	%	No.	%		No.	%			No.	%	No.	%
			At Home	Away From Home	One or More Enterprises	At Home	Away From Home	At Home	Away From Home														
Less than			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%			
50	252	20.0	39	3.1	22	1.8	257	20.4	297	23.6	8	0.7	97	7.7	107	8.5	13	1.0	166	13.2	1258	100.0	
50 - 99	253	21.1	28	2.3	56	4.7	217	18.1	239	19.9	15	1.2	68	5.7	113	9.4	20	1.7	191	15.9	1200	100.0	
100 or more	164	17.3	69	7.3	49	5.2	244	25.7	179	18.9	11	1.2	23	2.4	110	11.6	18	1.9	81	8.5	948	100.0	

Average Tenure of Vocational Agriculture Teacher  
Related to Occupational and Farming Status

EXPLANATION

By average tenure of vocational agriculture teacher is meant the average number of years the vocational agriculture department was served per instructor assigned to that department. To determine the average tenure the mailing list for agriculture departments was obtained back to 1917. From this list the name and number of years of service was obtained for each instructor assigned to each department. By dividing the number of years the department had been in operation by the number of teachers having served the department the average tenure was obtained.

COMMENT

It is significant that the agriculture departments which have had the longest average teacher tenure also are placing more ex-students in farming. There is a general increase in the percentage of ex-students going into farming as the average tenure increases from three years. The table shows that schools which have an average teacher tenure of 1 to 2.9 years have a slightly higher percentage of ex-students going into farming than those schools which have had an average tenure of from 3 to 7 years. This

condition may be due to the fact that many of the schools included in the 1 to 3 year tenure group are new departments, and a higher percent of the ex-agriculture students reported are just out of, or perhaps still in high school. The results would naturally show a higher percentage of these boys at home with definite or indefinite allowance. This is indicated on table 7 B.

Table 7A

Average Tenure of Vocational Agriculture TeacherRelated to Occupational Status of Ex-Agriculture Students - January 1, 1942

Average Tenure of Teacher Yrs.	No. of Schools	Ex-Students Who in 1942 Were:													
		In Farming		In Related Occupations		In Other Occupations		In College		Deceased		Unaccounted For		Total Ex-Students	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1 - 2.9	43	595	28.2	72	3.4	1172	55.5	102	4.8	45	2.1	126	6.0	2112	100.0
3 - 4.9	54	1106	25.6	300	6.9	2511	58.1	138	3.2	52	1.2	217	5.0	4324	100.0
5 - 6.9	29	881	27.7	170	5.3	1541	48.4	102	3.2	59	1.9	432	13.5	3185	100.0
7 - 8.9	14	313	28.1	73	6.6	654	58.8	49	4.4	5	0.4	19	1.7	1113	100.0
9 or more	15	583	35.6	97	5.9	801	48.9	36	2.2	23	1.4	98	6.0	1638	100.0

Table 7B

Average Tenure of Vocational Agriculture TeacherRelated to Farming Status of Ex-Students Engaged in Farming - January 1, 1942

Average Tenure of Instructor Yrs.	At Home Definite or Indefinite Allowance		Farm Laborer Specific Wage			At Home Income From One or More Enterprises			Partner in Farm Business			Renter- Operator	Owner- Operator	Manager of Farm	Other Status	Total Ex-Students in Farming						
			At Home	Away From Home		At Home	Away From Home		At Home	Away From Home						No.	%	No.	%			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.					%	No.	%	No.	%		
1 - 2	169	28.4	19	3.2	15	2.5	142	23.9	109	18.4	8	1.4	29	4.9	50	8.4	10	1.7	44	7.4	595	100.0
3 - 4	205	18.5	31	2.8	37	3.3	249	22.5	251	22.7	13	1.2	66	6.0	116	10.5	21	1.9	117	10.6	1106	100.0
5 - 6	186	21.1	55	6.2	47	5.4	157	17.8	170	19.3	6	0.7	60	6.8	119	13.5	14	1.6	67	7.6	881	100.0
7 - 8	33	10.5	28	9.0	8	2.6	98	31.3	81	25.9	1	0.3	6	1.9	15	4.8	2	0.6	41	13.1	313	100.0
9 or more	84	14.4	10	1.7	23	4.0	77	13.2	109	18.7	6	1.0	34	5.8	60	10.3	9	1.6	17	29.3	583	100.0

Percentage of Farm Operators in County Who are Tenants  
Related to Occupational and Farming Status

EXPLANATION

The percent of farm operators in each county who were tenants was obtained from the 1940 Agriculture Census of the state of Virginia.

COMMENTS

Contrary to what would be expected normally, where the percentage of tenants in a county is low, fewer boys go into farming. If the percentage of farm operators in a county who are tenants is less than 15 percent, 20.2 percent of the ex-students of agriculture go into farming, as compared with 54 percent going into farming when the percentage of tenants operating farms is 35 to 44 percent.

In general the percentage of ex-students going into farming seems to increase as the percentage of tenancy increases up to about 44 percent; above this there is a tendency for the percent going into farming to decrease somewhat.

When tenancy exceeds 44 percent, more ex-students go into occupations not related to agriculture.

It should be noted that fewer ex-students go to college where the percentage of tenancy is lowest. The

percent who go to college correlates very closely with the percentage who go into farming.

The results as found here correlate very closely with those found by Richard in a former study.

Table 8 B indicates that there may be a slight increase in percentage of ex-students who are taking on more responsibility in farming as the percent of tenancy increases. This is indicated by a slightly higher percentage of ex-students farming as renters or owners in counties where tenancy is high.

Table 8A

Percentage of Farm Operators in County Who Are Tenants

Related to Occupational Status of Ex-Agriculture Students - January 1, 1942

Percentage of Farm Operators Tenants	No. of Schools	Ex-Agriculture Students Who in 1942 Were:													
		In Farming		In Related Occupations		In Other Occupations		In College		Deceased		Unaccounted For		Total Ex-Students	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Less than 15	19	396	20.2	141	7.2	1076	54.8	35	1.8	40	2.0	275	14.0	1963	100.0
15 - 24	54	1083	28.9	276	7.4	1908	50.9	132	3.5	47	1.3	301	8.0	3747	100.0
25 - 34	41	1008	31.3	151	4.7	1715	53.3	131	4.1	41	1.3	172	5.3	3218	100.0
35 - 44	6	198	54.9	21	5.8	103	28.5	26	7.2	1	0.3	12	3.3	361	100.0
45 - 54	16	307	22.2	46	3.3	884	63.9	51	3.7	28	2.0	68	4.9	1384	100.0
55 or more	20	502	28.8	82	4.7	1018	58.3	52	3.0	27	1.5	64	3.7	1745	100.0

Table 8B

Percentage of Farm Operators in County Who Are Tenants

Related to Farm Status of Ex-Students Engaged in Farming - January 1, 1942

Percentage of Farm Operators Tenants	At Home		Farm Laborer			At Home		Partner in		Renter- Operator	Owner- Operator	Manager		Other Status	Total Ex-Students in Farming							
	Definite or Indefinite Allowance	Specific Wage	At Home	Away From Home	One or More Enterprises	Income From	At Home	Away From Home	of Farm			No.	%			No.	%					
																		No.	%	No.	%	No.
Less than 15	66	16.7	17	4.3	27	6.8	53	13.4	102	25.7	6	1.5	17	4.3	47	11.9	13	3.3	48	12.1	396	100.0
15 - 24	244	22.5	68	6.3	45	4.2	254	23.4	202	18.6	1	0.1	40	3.7	116	10.7	18	1.7	95	8.8	1083	100.0
25 - 34	243	24.1	38	3.8	31	3.1	204	20.2	146	14.5	16	1.6	45	4.5	86	8.5	8	0.8	191	18.9	1008	100.0
35 - 44	29	14.6	2	1.0	7	3.5	52	26.3	36	18.2	3	1.5	11	5.6	8	4.0			50	25.3	198	100.0
45 - 54	38	12.4	5	1.6			58	18.9	83	27.0	7	2.3	37	12.1	60	19.5	7	2.3	12	3.9	307	100.0
55 or more	60	11.9	13	2.6	20	4.0	105	20.9	156	31.1	1	0.2	50	10.0	43	8.5	10	2.0	44	8.8	502	100.0

Percentage of Male Population Over Fourteen Years Old  
In County Who Are Engaged in Agricultural Occupations  
Related to Occupational and Farming Status

EXPLANATION

The percentage of male population over fourteen years old in county who are engaged in agricultural occupations was obtained from the 1940 Agriculture Census of Virginia.

COMMENTS

It is evident from table 9A that the higher the percentage of male population engaged in agricultural occupations the higher the percentage of ex-students engaged in farming. This is shown in that when the percent of male population in agriculture is less than 30, only 24.7 percent of the ex-students go into farming, as compared with 34.8 percent in farming where 50 or more percent of the male population are engaged in agricultural occupations.

The schools which are located in strictly agricultural communities appear to be putting a higher percentage of their ex-students into farming.

As the percent of male population engaged in agricultural occupations increases; the number of ex-students at home with one or more enterprises, and the percent who

are renters and farm managers increases.

The percent of male population engaged in agricultural occupations does not seem to affect to any marked degree the farming status of ex-students.

TABLE 9A

Percent of Male Population Over 14 Years Old in CountyWho Are in Agriculture Related to Occupational Status of Ex-Agriculture Students - January 1, 1942

Percent of Population Farming	No. of Schools	Ex-Students Who Were in 1942:												Total Ex-Students	
		In. Farming		In Related Occupation		In Other Occupation		In College		Deceased		Unaccounted For			
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Less than 30	35	815	24.7	210	6.4	1874	56.9	95	2.9	60	1.8	240	7.3	3294	100.0
30 - 39	47	1083	25.2	211	4.9	2408	56.1	108	2.5	67	1.6	415	9.7	4292	100.0
40 - 49	40	939	31.9	176	6.0	1488	50.6	127	4.3	44	1.5	167	5.7	2941	100.0
50 or more	34	657	34.8	120	6.3	934	49.4	97	5.1	13	0.7	70	3.7	1891	100.0

Percent of Male Population Who Are in AgricultureRelated to Farming Status of Ex-Students Engaged in Farming January 1, 1942

Percent of Population in Agricul- ture	At Home		Farm Laborer			At Home		Partner in			Renter- Operator	Owner- Operator	Manager		Other Status	Total Ex-Students in Farming						
	Definite or Indefinite Allowance	Specific Wage	At Home	Away From Home	Income From One or More Enterprises	At Home	Away From Home	At Home	Away From Home	of Farm			of Farm									
														No.			%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Less than 30	143	17.6	28	3.4	46	5.7	156	19.1	138	16.9	8	1.0	24	2.9	85	10.4	11	1.4	176	21.6	815	100.0
30 - 39	232	21.4	59	5.4	43	4.0	176	16.3	220	20.3	9	0.8	69	6.4	137	12.7	12	1.1	126	11.6	1083	100.0
40 - 49	187	19.9	45	4.8	33	3.5	230	24.5	215	22.9	15	1.6	59	6.3	99	10.6	19	2.0	37	3.9	939	100.0
50 or more	118	18.0	11	1.7	8	1.2	164	25.0	152	23.1	2	0.3	48	7.3	39	5.9	14	2.1	101	15.4	657	100.0

Average Size of Farm in County  
Related to Occupational and Farming Status

EXPLANATION

This table attempts to show the relationship between size of farm and the occupational and farming status of ex-agriculture students. The average size of farm in each county was obtained from the 1940 Agriculture Census of Virginia.

COMMENTS

According to the results as shown in table 10, schools located in counties with average size farms, 100 to 130 acres, are producing more farmers among their ex-agriculture students than schools located in counties with larger or smaller size farms. In counties where the average size of farms are 100 to 130 acres, 31.7 percent of the ex-students are in farming, as compared with 24.7 percent farming in counties where the average size is 70 acres or less.

The average size of farm in a county does not seem to have a great deal of significance with respect to its effect on the number of ex-agriculture students going into farming, since there is only a spread of 5 percent between the lowest and the highest group as shown on table 10A.

The smaller the average size of farms the more likely the ex-students are to go into occupations not related to farming, as indicated by 60.9 percent in <sup>occupations other than</sup> farming from the small farm group, and 48.7 percent in <sup>occupations other than</sup> farming from the largest farm group.

The results as found in this study are almost identical to the results as found by Richard in a former study.

The farming status of ex-students does not seem to be affected greatly by the size of farm in county. A slightly higher percentage of ex-students who came from counties with average size farms of between 70 and 99 acres were at home with enterprises. A lower percent of the ex-students from counties with small farms were partners in the farm business.

TABLE 10A

Average Size of Farm in County Related to  
Occupational Status of Ex-Agriculture Students - January 1, 1942

Size of Farm, Acres	No. of Schools	Ex-Agriculture Students Who in 1942 Were:												Total Ex-Students	
		In Farming		In Related Occupations		In Other Occupations		In College		Deceased		Unaccounted For			
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Less than 70	18	515	24.7	104	5.0	1270	60.9	46	2.2	45	2.1	106	5.1	2086	100.0
70 - 99	71	1460	26.9	285	5.3	2881	53.1	197	3.6	67	1.3	532	9.8	5422	100.0
100 - 129	53	1289	31.7	263	6.5	2138	52.7	144	3.5	58	1.5	166	4.1	4058	100.0
130 or more	14	230	27.0	65	7.6	415	48.7	40	4.7	14	1.7	88	10.3	852	100.0

TABLE 10B

Average Size of Farm in County Related to  
Farming Status of Ex-Students Engaged in Farming - January 1, 1942

Size of Farm, Acres	At Home Definite or Indefinite Allowance	Farm Laborer				At Home Income From One or More Enterprises				Partner in Farm Business				Renter-Operator	Owner-Operator	Manager of Farm	Other Status	Total Ex-Students in Farming				
		Specific Wage At Home	Away From Home	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	At Home	Away From Home	No.	%					No.	%	No.	%	No.
Less than 70	104	20.2	34	6.6	22	4.3	71	13.8	74	14.3	6	1.2	27	5.2	55	10.7	5	1.0	117	22.7	515	100.0
70 - 99	267	18.3	72	4.9	65	4.5	398	27.3	325	22.3	8	0.5	65	4.5	113	7.7	24	1.6	123	8.4	1460	100.0
100 - 127	254	19.7	30	2.3	38	3.0	210	16.3	282	21.9	8	0.6	104	8.1	163	12.5	20	1.6	180	14.0	1289	100.0
130 or more	55	23.9	7	3.1	5	2.2	47	20.4	44	19.1	12	5.2	4	1.7	29	12.6	7	3.1	20	8.7	230	100.0

Average Value of Farmland and Buildings in County Per Farm  
Related to Occupational and Farming Status

EXPLANATION

The average value of farmland and buildings in each county was obtained from the 1940 Agriculture Census of Virginia.

COMMENTS

This table shows that a higher percentage of ex-students from counties in which the farms valued at less than \$2500.00 are going into farming. Where the average value of farmland and buildings is less than \$2500.00, 38.3 percent of ex-students went into farming, as compared with 24.3 percent in farming where the average value of farmland and buildings is \$6500.00 or more.

When the average value of farmland and buildings decreases from \$6500.00 to \$2500.00, there seems to be little effect upon choice of occupation, but there is a definite effect when the average value is less than \$2500.

It is interesting to note that ex-students who live in a county where the average value of farmland and buildings is less than \$2500.00 are more likely to go to college than those ex-students from counties where the value is higher.

As the value of farmland and buildings in the county increases, the farming responsibility of ex-agriculture students also seems to increase. This is evidenced by reference to columns 2, 9, and 10 on table 11B.

Table 11A

Average Value of Farmland and Buildings in County Per FarmRelated to Occupational Status of Ex-Agriculture Students - January 1, 1942

Value of Farmland and Buildings Per Farm	No. of Schools	Number Ex-Students Who on January 1, 1942, Were:													
		In Farming		In Related Occupations		In Other Occupations		In College		Deceased		Unaccounted For		Total Ex-Students	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Less than \$2500	32	808	38.3	139	6.6	909	43.1	122	5.8	18	0.85	115	5.4	2111	100.0
\$2500 - \$3999	68	1416	26.8	242	4.6	3198	60.5	155	2.9	88	1.7	184	3.5	5283	100.0
\$4000 - \$5499	26	521	24.4	109	5.1	1177	55.0	59	2.8	32	1.5	240	11.2	2138	100.0
\$5500 - \$6499	21	528	26.7	171	8.7	940	47.5	59	3.0	26	1.3	254	12.8	1978	100.0
\$6500 or more	9	221	24.3	56	6.2	480	52.9	32	3.5	20	2.2	99	10.9	908	100.0

Table 11B

Average Value of Farmland and Buildings in County RelatedTo Farming Status of Ex-Students Engaged in Farming - January 1, 1942

Value of Farmland and Buildings Per Farm	At Home		Farm Laborer Specific Wage At Home		At Home Income From One or More Enterprises		Partner in Farm Business At Home		Renter-Operator	Owner-Operator	Manager of Farm	Other Status	Total Ex-Students in Farming									
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%					No.	%	No.	%						
Less than \$2500	168	20.8	23	2.8	24	3.0	242	30.0	132	16.3	7	0.9	20	2.5	44	5.4	6	0.7	142	17.6	808	100.0
\$2500-\$3999	293	20.7	31	2.2	41	2.9	240	16.9	361	25.5	10	0.7	113	8.0	129	9.1	21	1.5	177	12.5	1416	100.0
\$4000-\$5499	99	19.0	33	6.3	21	4.0	101	19.4	102	19.6	3	0.6	45	8.6	87	16.7	10	1.9	20	3.9	521	100.0
\$5500-\$6499	88	16.7	38	7.2	30	5.7	99	18.7	87	16.5	2	0.4	10	1.9	64	12.1	9	1.7	101	19.1	528	100.0
\$6500 or more	32	14.5	18	8.2	14	6.3	44	19.9	43	19.5	12	5.4	12	5.4	36	16.3	10	4.5	-	-	221	100.0

Percentage of Farms in County Mortgaged  
Related to Occupational and Farming Status

EXPLANATION

The percentage of farms in each county mortgaged was obtained from the 1940 Agriculture Census of Virginia.

COMMENTS

In counties where more than 40 percent of the farms were mortgaged only 20.3 percent of the ex-students were farming. In counties where only 20 percent, or less, of the farms were mortgaged 36.7 percent of the ex-students were farming. The general trend is toward a higher percentage of ex-students in farming as the percentage of farms mortgaged decreases.

The percentage of ex-students in occupations not related to agriculture increases as the percentage of farms in the county mortgaged increases.

The results shown in this table are similar to the results as found by Richard in a former study.

It should be noted that where the percent of farms mortgaged is high a smaller percent of ex-students attend college. This is what would naturally be expected.

The farming status seems to be affected a great deal by the percent of farms mortgaged in the county. As the percent of farms mortgaged increase, a higher percent of ex-students assume greater responsibility in farming.

This is indicated by reference to column 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 of table 12B.

TABLE 12A

Percent of Farms in County Mortgaged Related to  
Occupational Status of Ex-Agriculture Students - January 1, 1942

Percent of Farms Mortgaged	No. of Schools	Number Ex-Students Who in 1942 Were:													
		In Farming		In Related Occupations		In Other Occupations		In College		Deceased		Unaccounted For		Total Ex-Students	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Less than 20	27	608	36.7	61	3.7	798	48.1	83	5.0	26	1.6	81	4.9	1657	100.0
20 - 29	50	1105	27.9	330	8.3	1986	50.1	136	3.4	37	1.0	369	9.3	3963	100.0
30 - 39	57	1314	29.2	198	4.4	2416	53.8	156	3.5	74	1.6	336	7.5	4494	100.0
40 or more	22	467	20.3	128	5.5	1504	65.3	52	2.3	47	2.0	106	4.6	2304	100.0

TABLE 12B

Percent of Farms Mortgaged In County Related to  
Farming Status of Ex-Students Engaged in Farming - January 1, 1942

Percent of Farms Mortgaged	At Home Definite or Indefinite	Farm Laborer			At Home Income From One or More Enterprises		Partner in Farm Business		Renter- Operator	Owner- Operator	Manager of Farm	Other Status	Total Ex-Students in Farming	
		Specific Wage At Home	Wage Away From Home	No.	%	No.	%	At Home					Away From Home	No.
Less than 20	No. 153 % 25.2	No. 32 % 5.3	No. 20 % 3.3	No. 168 % 27.6	No. 75 % 12.3	No. 4 % 0.7	No. 25 % 4.1	No. 24 % 3.9	No. 107 % 17.6	No. 608 % 100.0				
20 - 29	No. 224 % 20.3	No. 44 % 4.0	No. 58 % 5.2	No. 282 % 25.5	No. 238 % 21.5	No. 4 % 0.4	No. 28 % 2.5	No. 67 % 6.1	No. 15 % 1.4	No. 145 % 13.1	No. 1005 % 100.0			
30 - 39	No. 248 % 18.9	No. 56 % 4.3	No. 42 % 3.2	No. 256 % 19.5	No. 255 % 19.4	No. 21 % 1.6	No. 72 % 5.5	No. 175 % 13.3	No. 28 % 2.1	No. 161 % 12.2	No. 1314 % 100.0			
40 or more	No. 55 % 11.7	No. 11 % 2.4	No. 10 % 2.1	No. 20 % 4.3	No. 157 % 33.6	No. 5 % 1.1	No. 75 % 16.1	No. 94 % 20.1	No. 13 % 2.8	No. 27 % 5.8	No. 467 % 100.0			

Distance From City Related to Occupational  
And Farming Status of Former Students

EXPLANATION

Data for this table were secured by referring to the highway map of Virginia. The location of each school, reported on form 759, was determined, and by use of a pair of dividers the distance between the school and the nearest city of 10,000 or more population was determined.

COMMENTS

There has always been a question as to whether agricultural departments located near cities were as effective as those located in more rural surroundings. This table presents some facts which may be used to answer this question.

It is significant that 24.3 percent of ex-students living nearer than twenty miles from a city are engaged in farming, whereas 30.4 percent of the ex-students living more than twenty miles from a city are now farming. The nearness to a city seems to cause more ex-agriculture students to choose occupations other than farming, as indicated by the fact that 56.1 percent of the ex-students within twenty miles of a city are in other than agricultural occupations, and 52.8 percent of those more than

twenty miles from a city are in other than agricultural occupations.

The farming status does not seem to be affected to any great extent by the distance from cities. A slightly higher percentage of ex-students living more than twenty miles from a city are at home with one or more enterprises. The percentage of ex-students who are owners or operators of farms is slightly higher for those living nearer the city.

TABLE 13A

Distance From City Related to Occupational Status  
Of Ex-Agriculture Students

Distance From City of 10,000 Or More	Number of Schools	Ex-Agriculture Students who on January 1, 1942 were:													
		In Farming		In Related Occupations		In Other Occupations		In College		Deceased		Unaccounted For		Total Ex-Students	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Less than 20 miles	47	1134	24.3	253	5.4	2615	56.1	132	2.8	83	1.8	447	9.6	4664	100.0
More than 20 miles	109	2360	30.4	464	6.0	4089	52.8	295	3.8	101	1.3	445	5.7	7754	100.0

TABLE 13B

Distance From City Related to Occupational Status  
Farming Status of Ex-Students Engaged in Farming January 1, 1942

Distance From City of 10,000 Or More	At Home Definite		Farm Laborer Specific Wage		At Home Income From One or More Enterprises		Partner in Farm Business				Renter- Operator		Owner- Operator		Manager of Farm		Other Status		Total Ex-Students In Farming			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
			At Home	Away From Home			At Home	Away From Home	At Home	Away From Home	At Home	Away From Home	At Home	Away From Home	At Home	Away From Home	At Home	Away From Home				
Less than 20 miles	203	17.9	61	5.4	67	5.9	165	14.6	233	20.5	17	1.5	76	6.7	159	14.0	27	2.4	126	11.1	1134	100.0
More than 20 miles	477	20.2	82	3.5	63	2.7	561	23.8	492	20.8	17	0.7	124	5.3	201	8.5	29	1.2	314	13.3	2360	100.0

Number of Years Since Taking Vocational Agriculture  
In High School Related to Occupational Status and  
Farming Status of Ex-Agriculture Students

EXPLANATION

This table was prepared to show the correlation between the number of years since taking vocational agriculture in high school and the present occupational status, and farming status.

Data for this table were secured on form 745A. The last year the individual took enterprises is considered as the last year of vocational agriculture taken, the number of years being counted from this date until January 1, 1942. since the school year is over about the first of June and this record ends as of January 1, the actual time since taking vocational agriculture would normally be listed in terms of so many years and a half.

COMMENTS

Table 14 indicates that a higher percentage of boys are in farming from the group who have been out of school from 0.5 to 2.5 years. The lowest percentage of ex-students farming is found in the group who have been out of school the longest time. Though the ex-students

out of school the longest have the lowest percentage in farming, a much higher proportion of those who are farming are farm owners. This indicates that immediately after getting out of school a rather high percentage of ex-agriculture students remain at home with small attempts at farming. Those who are successful remain on the farm and eventually become farm owners, whereas those who never get a "foot hold" in farming leave the farming and seek other occupations.

As is logical there is a definite trend toward greater responsibility as the number of years out of school increases.

It appears from this table that ex-students take about 2.5 years to decide definitely whether they will remain in farming. This is indicated by the fact that there is practically no difference in the percentage of ex-students farming after the 0.5 - 2.5 year group, which is about 10 percent higher than any of the other groups.

TABLE 14A

Number Years Since Taking Vocational Agriculture in HighSchool Related to Occupational Status of Ex-Agriculture Students - January 1, 1942

No. of Years Since Taking Agriculture	Number Ex-Students Who on January 1, 1942, Were:												Total Ex-Students	
	In Farming		In Related Occupations		In Other Occupations		In College		Deceased		Unaccounted For			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0.5 - 2.5	90	39.5	10	4.4	108	47.4	19	8.3	0		1	0.4	228	100.0
3.5 - 5.5	64	27.2	16	6.8	141	60.0	8	3.4	3	1.3	3	1.3	235	100.0
6.5 - 8.5	51	30.9	11.	6.7	98	59.4	2	1.2	2	1.2	1	0.6	165	100.0
9.5 or more	34	26.0	10	7.6	83	63.4	0		4	3.0	0		131	100.0

TABLE 14B

Number Years Since Taking Vocational Agriculture in HighSchool Related to Ex-Students Engaged in Farming - - - January 1, 1942

No. of Yrs. Since Taking Agriculture	At Home Definite or Indefinite Allowance		Farm Laborer or Specific Wage At Home		At Home Income From One or More Enterprises		Partner in Farm Business At Home		Renter- Operator		Owner- Operator		Manager of Farm		Other Status		Total Ex-Students in Farming					
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%				
0.5 - 2.5	30	33.3	4	4.4	4	4.4	17	18.9	28	31.2	0		5	5.6	1	1.1	1	1.1	90	100		
3.5 - 5.5	12	18.7	1	1.6	3	4.7	18	28.1	17	26.6	2	3.1	4	6.2	6	9.4			1	1.6	64	100
6.5 - 8.5	6	11.8			1	2.0	4	7.8	21	41.1	3	5.9	6	11.8	5	9.8	1	2.0	4	7.8	51	100
9.5 or more	6	17.7	3	8.8	1	2.9	3	8.8	6	17.7	1	2.9	2	5.9	7	20.6	0		5	14.7	34	100

Number of Enterprises Taken Per Year Related To  
Occupational and Farming Status

EXPLANATION

The number of enterprises taken per year was determined in the following manner: on the individual occupational record sheets (Form 745A) were listed the enterprises taken each year. The total number of enterprises taken while studying vocational agriculture was divided by the number of years agriculture was taken, giving the average number of enterprises taken per year.

COMMENTS

There is a very significant increase in the percentage of ex-students farming as the number of enterprises per year increases. It seems that this fact may be related to the interest of the student in vocational agriculture. If he is really interested in vocational agriculture, and plans a progressive program, he necessarily takes a greater number of projects per year.

A difference of nearly 35 percent between ex-students who took 2.5 enterprises, or less, and those who took 4.5, or less, enterprises per year who are now in farming indicates that the individual who muddles along with only enough

enterprises to qualify to take vocational agriculture, is really a very poor investment, so far as putting ex-students on the farm.

Table 15B indicates that a higher percentage of ex-students are farm owners from the group who took an average of 2.5 enterprises or less per year. This seems contrary to what one would think, but perhaps can be explained in the fact that it is very probable that a high percentage of this group are ex-students who took vocational agriculture a number of years ago, at which time neither the requirements nor the progressive program planning were conducive to taking of a large number of enterprises. As indicated in other tables of this study, the longer an ex-student has been out of school the more likely he is to be high up the ladder toward farm ownership.

TABLE 15A

Number Enterprises Taken Per Year Related to  
Occupational Status of Ex-Agriculture Students - January 1, 1942

No. of Enterprises per Year	Ex-Agriculture Students Who on January 1, 1942 Were:												Total Ex-Students	
	In Farming		In Related Occupations		In Other Occupations		In College		Deceased		Unaccounted For			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Less than 2.5	29	17.9	15	9.2	109	67.3	4	2.5	5	3.1	0		162	100.0
2.5 - 3.4	136	34.6	23	5.8	216	55.0	13	3.3	3	0.8	2	0.5	393	100.0
3.5 - 4.4	57	33.3	8	4.7	93	54.4	10	5.8	1	0.6	2	1.2	171	100.0
4.5 or more	13	50.0	1	3.8	10	38.6	1	3.8	0		1	3.8	26	100.0

TABLE 15B

Number of Enterprises Taken Per Year Related  
Farming Status of Ex-Students Engaged in Farming - January 1, 1942

No. of Enterprises Per Year	At Home		Farm Laborer Specific Wage		At Home Income From One or More Enterprises		Partner in Farm Business		Renter-Operator	Owner-Operator	Manager of Farm	Other Status	Total Ex-Students in Farming									
	Definite or Indefinite Allowance	At Home	At Home	Away From Home	At Home	Away From Home	At Home	Away From Home					No.	%	No.	%						
Less than 2.5	9	31.1	2	6.9	1	3.4	3	10.3	4	13.8	2	6.9	3	10.3	5	17.3	0	0	29	100.0		
2.5 - 3.4	34	25.0	5	3.7	7	5.2	26	19.1	35	25.7	4	3.0	11	8.1	7	5.1	1	0.7	6	4.4	136	100.0
3.5 - 4.4	8	14.0	0		1	1.8	11	19.3	26	45.5	0		1	1.8	5	8.8	1	1.8	4	7.0	57	100.0
4.5 or more	3	23.1	1	7.7	0		1	7.7	6	46.1	0		1	7.7	1	7.7	0				13	100.0

Profit or Loss Per Supervised Practice Enterprise  
Related to Occupational and Farming Status

EXPLANATION

Profit or loss per project was determined by adding algebraically the profits and losses on all enterprises taken while in vocational agriculture and dividing this total by the total number of enterprises taken.

COMMENTS

Profit or loss per enterprise has very little to do with the choice of farming as a vocation; except that where little or no money is made on the enterprises a corresponding lower percentage of ex-students went into farming. Whether the student made \$20 or \$100 seems to have little effect upon his choice of farming as a vocation. This is indicated by almost exactly the same percentage of ex-students now farming for all profit groups from \$1 to \$81 and more. This is a little contrary to what one would expect since the more money one makes out of a thing, usually the more likely he is to continue to pursue that endeavor.

The farming status seems to be affected little by profit or loss also. Table 16B shows that boys who made

from \$40 to \$60 per project are perhaps more likely to become operators. This may be due to the fact that this amount of profit represents a normal return, and is indicative of a stable farmer of the future.

Table 16A

Profit or Loss Per Enterprise Related to  
Occupational Status of Ex-Agriculture Students - January 1, 1942

Profit or Loss per Enterprise	Ex-Agriculture Students Who on January 1, 1942 Were:												Total Ex-Students	
	In Farming		In Related Occupations		In Other Occupations		In College		Deceased		Unaccounted For			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Loss	4	19.1	0		15	71.4	0		2	9.5	0		21	100.0
Profit: \$1 to \$19	68	28.5	24	10.0	138	57.8	8	3.3	1	0.4	0		239	100.0
\$20 to \$39	62	30.8	13	6.5	114	56.7	11	5.5	1	0.5	0		201	100.0
\$40 to \$59	29	28.2	5	4.9	60	58.2	4	3.9	3	2.9	2	1.9	103	100.0
\$60 to \$79	13	32.5	2	5.0	22	55.0	2	5.0	1	2.5	0		40	100.0
\$80 or more	13	30.9	2	4.8	25	59.5	1	2.4	1	2.4	0		42	100.0

Table 16B

Profit or Loss Per Enterprise Related to  
Farming Status of Ex-Students Engaged in Farming - January 1, 1942

Profit or Loss per Enterprise	At Home		Farm Laborer		At Home		Partner in		Renter- Operator	Owner- Operator	Manager of Farm	Other Status	Total									
	Definite or Indefinite Allowance		Specific Wage At Home		Income From One or More Enterprises		Farm Business At Home						Ex-Students in Farming									
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%						
Loss	1	25.0	1	25.0	0		0		0		1	25.0	0		4	100.0						
\$1 to \$19	19	27.9	4	5.9	3	4.4	7	10.3	23	33.8	2	2.9	4	5.9	5	7.4	1	1.5	0		68	100.0
\$20 to \$39	18	29.0	2	3.2	3	4.8	7	11.3	16	25.9	3	4.8	7	11.3	5	8.1	0		1	1.6	62	100.0
\$40 to \$59	4	13.8	1	3.4	3	10.4	5	17.2	8	27.6	0		3	10.4	5	17.2	0				29	100.0
\$60 to \$79	1	7.7	0		0		3	23.1	7	53.8	1	7.7	1	7.7	0		0				13	100.0
\$80 or more	3	23.1	0		0		1	7.7	6	46.1	0		0		1	7.7	1	7.7	1	7.7	13	100.0

Size of Home Farm Related to Occupational and  
Farming Status of Ex-Agriculture Students

EXPLANATION

The size of home farm in acres was obtained from form 745A. An attempt is made in this table to show any relationship between present status of ex-agriculture student and the size of farm he was living on at the time he was studying vocational agriculture. In case a boy lived on different farms during his study of agriculture, the average acreage was used.

COMMENTS

It is indicated in table 17A that boys from very small farms are least likely to go into farming, whereas boys from large farms are more likely to go into farming. The corresponding percentages of ex-students in farming are 4.6 percent and 71.9 percent respectively.

The general trend in this table seems to indicate that as the size of farm increases the more likely the ex-student is to go into farming. In fact, if only 4.6 percent of the ex-students go into farming, it is questionable whether boys from farms of one to nine acres should be given the opportunity to take vocational agriculture, but

as the size of farm approaches 100 acres a real result can be seen in the number of boys in farming.

The two really significant groups are represented by the first or small farm group, and the last or large farm group.

The size of farm seems to have little to do with the farming status of ex-agriculture students. At least according to table 17B there seems to be no definite trend indicated. This may be due to the small number of cases reported upon.

TABLE 17A

Size of Home Farm Related to OccupationalStatus of Ex-Agriculture Students January 1, 1942

Size of Home Farm, Acres	Ex-Agriculture Students Who on January 1, 1942 Were:													
	In Farming		In Related Occupations		In Other Occupations		In College		Deceased		Unaccounted For		Total Ex-Students	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1 - 9	3	4.6	11	16.9	48	73.9	3	4.6	0		0		65	100.0
10 - 29	13	22.8	5	8.8	36	63.1	1	1.8	0		2	3.5	57	100.0
30 - 79	49	32.7	7	4.7	87	58.0	6	4.0	1	0.6	0		150	100.0
80 - 129	59	39.4	9	6.0	75	50.0	5	3.3	2	1.3	0		150	100.0
130 - 199	44	41.9	2	1.9	55	52.4	3	2.9	0		1	0.9	105	100.0
200 - 299	32	35.6	3	3.3	45	50.0	7	7.8	3	3.3	0		90	100.0
300 - 399	7	29.1	1	4.2	11	45.8	3	12.5	1	4.2	1	4.2	24	100.0
400 or more	23	71.9	1	3.1	7	21.9	1	3.1			0		32	100.0

Size of Home Farm Related to FarmingStatus of Ex-Students Engaged in Farming January 1, 1942

Size of Home Farm, Acres	At Home Definite or Indefinite Allowance		Farm Laborer Specific Wage At Home		Away From Home		At Home Income From One or More Enterprises		Partner in Farm Business At Home		Away From Home		Renter- Operator		Owner- Operator		Manager of Farm		Other Status		Total Ex-Students In Farming	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1 - 9	3	100.0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		3	100.0
10 - 29	3	23.1	0		1	7.7	2	15.4	4	30.7	1	7.7	0		2	15.4	0		0		13	100.0
30 - 79	11	22.5	1	2.0	1	2.0	8	16.4	15	30.6	0		7	14.3	5	10.2	0		1	2.0	49	100.0
80 - 129	13	22.0	1	1.7	1	1.7	14	23.7	14	23.7	2	3.4	4	6.8	7	11.9	2	3.4	1	1.7	59	100.0
130 - 199	10	22.7	1	2.3	3	6.8	6	13.6	13	29.6	2	4.5	4	9.1	1	2.3	1	2.3	3	6.8	44	100.0
200 - 299	7	21.9	1	3.1	1	3.1	8	25.0	7	21.9	1	3.1	3	9.4	0		0		4	12.5	32	100.0
300 - 399	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	85.7	0	0	0	0	1	14.3	0	0	0	0	7	100.0
400 or more	4	17.5	1	4.3	1	4.3	5	21.8	9	39.2	0	0	1	4.3	1	4.3	0	0	1	4.3	23	100.0

Farming Status of Parent Related to Occupational and  
Farming Status of Ex-Agriculture Students

EXPLANATION

In this table an attempt has been made to show the correlation between farming status of parent at the time ex-student discontinued the study of vocational agriculture, and the present occupational and farming status of ex-student.

By farming status is meant whether the parent was an owner, share cropper, renter, or farm manager, etc. The data for this table were taken from form 745A.

COMMENTS

Ex-agriculture students whose fathers were renters or tenants, show the highest percentage of returns to the farm. Thirty-eight percent of this group returned to the farm, as compared with 36.5 percent of the ex-students whose fathers were owners.

Share croppers' sons appear to be less likely to return to the farm than sons of any of the other groups.

As to ex-students in farming and related occupations, the farm owners' sons rank the highest, with a gradual decrease in ex-students farming or in related occupations as the fathers' farming status decreases in responsibility.

According to table 18B, sons of farm owners are likely to assume greater farming responsibility after becoming farmers. This is indicated by 11.2 percent of this group being owners and operators. The general trend seems to indicate that the farther up the ladder to farm ownership the father is, the more likely the son is to assume greater responsibility as a farmer.

TABLE 18A

Farming Status of Parent Related To  
Occupational Status of Ex-Agriculture Students - January 1, 1942

Farming Status of Parent	Ex-Agriculture Students Who on January 1, 1942, Were:												Total Ex-Students	
	In Farming		In Related Occupations		In Other Occupations		In College		Deceased		Unaccounted For			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Owner	125	36.5	18	5.3	180	52.6	15	4.4	4	1.2	0		342	100.0
Renter or Tenant	20	38.5	0		31	59.6	0		1	1.9	0		52	100.0
Part-time Owner	5	27.8	1	5.6	11	61.0	1	5.6	0		0		18	100.0
Sharecropper	4	25.0			11	68.8	1	6.2					16	100.0
Others <sup>1</sup>	2	33.3	1	16.7	3	50.0							6	100.0

1/ Includes 3 not farming

TABLE 18B

Farming Status of Parent Related to  
Farming Status of Ex-Students Engaged in Farming - January 1, 1942

Farming Status of Parent	At Home Definite or Indefinite Allowance		Farm Laborer Specific Wage At Home		At Home Income From One or More Enterprises		Partner in Farm Business At Home		Renter- Operator		Owner- Operator		Manager of Farm		Other Status		Total Ex-Students in Farming			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
Owners	25	20.6	3	2.4	4	3.2	18	14.4	42	33.6	6	4.8	10	8.0	14	11.2	3	2.4	125	100.0
Renter, Tenant	2	10.0	3	15.0	3	15.0	1	5.0	7	35.0	0		3	15.0	1	5.0	0		20	100.0
Part-time O.	1	20.0	1	20.0	0		1	20.0	1	20.0	0		1	20.0	0				5	100.0
Sharecropper							2	50.0					2	50.0					4	100.0
Others <sup>1</sup>									2	100.0									2	100.0

1/ Includes 3 not farming

Type of Home Farm Related to Occupational and  
Farming Status of Ex-Agriculture Students

EXPLANATION

The type of home farm is determined by the products sold. In this study all farms are considered as general farms unless more than forty percent of the gross income is derived from one enterprise; in that case, the type is determined by the enterprise which constitutes forty percent or more of the gross income.

The type of home farm the ex-student lived on while taking vocational agriculture was taken from form 745A.

COMMENTS

More ex-students who lived on livestock farms are now in farming than ex-students from any other type of farm. There are fewer ex-students who lived on tobacco farms in farming at the present.

Since a higher percentage of ex-students from livestock and dairy farms are now farming than from any type farm related to crop production, it is reasonable to say that ex-students who lived on farms concerned primarily with the production of animals are more likely to go into farming than ex-students from farms primarily concerned with crop production.

This same condition was indicated in a former study by Richard and Wakeman.

It is worthy of note that the percent of ex-students from general farms now farming is between the percent for farms concerned primarily with livestock production and crop production.

There seems to be very little relationship between type of home farm and farming status.

The results cannot be considered very significant because of the large number of ex-students from general farms and the relatively small number from other types of farms.

TABLE 19A

TYPE OF HOME FARM RELATED TO OCCUPATIONAL  
STATUS OF EX-AGRICULTURE STUDENTS - JANUARY 1, 1942

Types of Home Farm	Ex-Agriculture Students Who on January 1, 1942, Were:												Total Ex-Students	
	In Farming		In Related Occupations		In Other Occupations		In College		Deceased		Unaccounted For			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
General	201	34.6	26	4.5	318	54.8	23	4.0	7	1.2	5	0.9	580	100.0
Tobacco	14	25.5	7	12.7	32	58.2	2	3.6	0		0		55	100.0
Truck	7	25.9	2	7.4	18	66.7	0		0		0		27	100.0
Poultry	5	26.3	1	5.3	13	68.4	0		0		0		19	100.0
Livestock	8	66.7	1	8.3	1	8.3	2	16.7	0		0		12	100.0
Dairy	8	38.0	1	4.8	10	47.6	1	4.8	1	4.8	0		21	100.0

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TABLE 19B

TYPE OF HOME FARM RELATED TO FARMING  
STATUS OF EX-STUDENTS ENGAGED IN FARMING - JANUARY 1, 1942

Types of Home Farm	At Home		Farm Laborer			At Home		Partner in			Renter-Operator	Owner-Operator	Manager of Farm	Other Status	Total Ex-Students in Farming							
	Definite or Indefinite Allowance	Specific Wage	At Home	Away From Home	Income From One or More Enterprises	At Home	Away From Home	At Home	Away From Home													
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%						
General	49	24.4	6	3.0	5	2.5	40	19.9	55	27.4	4	2.0	15	7.4	15	7.4	2	1.0	10	5.0	201	100.0
Tobacco	1	7.1					1	7.1	9	64.3			1	7.1	2	14.4	0				14	100.0
Truck	2	28.6					1	14.3	2	28.5			1	14.3	1	14.3	0				7	100.0
Poultry					2	40.0			2	40.0	1	20.0									5	100.0
Livestock	1	12.5	1	12.5	1	12.5	2	25.0	3	37.5											8	100.0
Dairy					1	12.5	1	12.5	3	37.5	1	12.5	2	25.0	1	12.5	0				8	100.0

Number of Years of Vocational Agriculture  
Completed Related to Occupational and Farming Status

EXPLANATION

The number of years of agriculture completed was obtained from form 745A. Each year's enterprises being shown, the number years of vocational agriculture taken could be counted directly from this form.

COMMENTS

From the table 20A it is obvious that ex-students who have completed only one year of vocational agriculture are less likely to go into farming than ex-students who have taken more than one year of vocational agriculture.

The highest percentage of ex-students farming (38.6) had studied vocational agriculture for two years. There are fewer ex-students farming who have taken vocational agriculture four years than those who have taken it two years. At first glance this appears to be significant, but upon reference to the percent in college and related occupations there is really very little difference between the two-year and the four-year ex-student.

The greater the number of years of vocational agriculture the more likely the ex-student is to attend college, as indicated by 2.2 percent of the one-year students

attending college and 6.4 percent of the four-year students in college.

While fewer of the three-year ex-agriculture students are in farming more of them are in related occupations and colleges.

As to status in farming, there is a direct correlation between the number of years of vocational agriculture taken in high school and the farming responsibility at the present time. More of the four-year ex-students are partners, renters, or owners than any other group.

TABLE 20<sup>A</sup>

Number of Years of Vocational Agriculture Completed Related  
To Occupational Status of Ex-Agriculture Students - January 1, 1942

No. of Years of Vocational Agriculture Completed	Ex-Agriculture Students Who on January 1, 1942 Were:												Total Ex-Students	
	In Farming		In Related Occupations		In Other Occupations		In College		Deceased		Unaccounted For			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	61	27.5	14	6.3	136	61.3	5	2.2	5	2.2	1	0.5	222	100.0
2	90	38.6	8	3.4	126	54.1	7	3.0	0		2	0.9	233	100.0
3	42	28.4	17	11.5	78	52.7	8	5.4	1	0.7	2	1.3	148	100.0
4	55	31.8	8	4.6	96	55.5	11	6.4	3	1.7	0		173	100.0
5	0				2	100.0							2	100.0

TABLE 20B

Number of Years of Vocational Agriculture Completed Related  
To Farming Status of Ex-Students Engaged in Farming - January 1, 1942

No. of Years of Vocational Agriculture Completed	At Home		Farm Laborer		At Home		Partner in		Renter- Operator	Owner- Operator	Manager of Farm	Other Status	Total									
	Definite or Indefinite Allowance		Specific Wage At Home		Income From One or More Enterprises		Farm Business At Home						In Farming									
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%						
1	15	24.6	1	1.6	3	4.9	10	16.4	15	24.6	1	1.6	3	4.9	7	11.5	0		6	9.9	61	100.0
2	22	24.4	5	5.6	5	5.6	13	14.4	25	27.8	5	5.6	6	6.7	4	4.4	2	2.2	3	3.3	90	100.0
3	11	26.2	2	4.8	0		10	23.8	10	23.8	0		5	11.9	3	7.1			1	2.4	42	100.0
4	8	14.6	0		1	1.8	12	21.8	24	43.6	0		5	9.1	4	7.3	1	1.8			55	100.0

Participation of Ex-Students in Defense Classes as  
Related to Occupational and Farming Status  
Of Ex-Agriculture Students

EXPLANATION

Each agriculture teacher was asked to indicate on each individual form (Form 875) sent in by him, whether or not the ex-student had attended defense classes. These data were taken directly from these forms.

COMMENTS

Of the 781 students reported upon, 752 had not attended a defense class and 29 had attended a defense class.

Due to the limited number of students who had attended defense classes, the results as shown on this table cannot be given a great deal of weight. It appears that even though the ex-student attends a defense class, he is as likely to go into farming as into any other occupation, or perhaps more likely to go into farming. Fifty-one percent of the ex-students who attended defense classes are farming; as compared with thirty-one percent of those who have not attended defense classes now farming.

TABLE 21

Participation of Ex-Students in Defense Classes as RelatedTo Occupational Status January 1, 1942

Participation in Defense class	Ex-Agriculture Students Who on January 1, 1942 Were:													
	In Farming		In Related Occupations		In Other Occupations		In College		Deceased		Unaccounted For		Total Students	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	15	51.7	1	3.5	13	44.8	0		0		0		29	100.0
No	236	31.4	46	6.1	425	56.5	31	4.1	9	1.2	5	0.7	752	100.0

### GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

In general conclusion, a number of factors of importance relative to the occupational and farming status of ex-students of vocational agriculture in Virginia are presented.

- a. High percentage of high school boys taking vocational agriculture.
  - b. Long average tenure of vocational agriculture teachers.
  - c. A farm tenancy of between 35 and 44 percent in the county.
  - d. High percentage of male population in farming.
  - e. Low average value of farmland and buildings in county.
  - f. Low percentage of farms in county mortgaged.
  - g. Great distance from city.
  - h. Large number of enterprises taken per year while in high school.
  - i. Average profit from projects.
  - j. Medium to large home farms.
  - k. Father an owner or renter of the farm he operates.
  - l. Livestock farms, or a high percent of livestock on the home farm.
2. Factors which had little effect upon selection of farming as an occupation are:
- a. Number years of vocational agriculture completed.
  - b. Number of boys enrolled in high school.

- c. Age of vocational agricultural department.
  - d. Number of years since taking vocational agriculture in high school.
  - e. Average size of farm in county.
3. Factors which had the greatest amount of influence in establishing those who went into farming on a more stable farming basis as partners, operators, or owners are:
- a. Low percentage of boys in high school taking agriculture.
  - b. Long time out of school.
  - c. A farm tenancy in county of 45 to 55 percent.
  - d. Average of farmland and buildings in county at least \$2500.
  - e. A high percentage of farms in county mortgaged.
  - f. A few enterprises taken per year by ex-student while in high school.
  - g. A profit of about \$65 per project realized by ex-student while in high school.
  - h. Size of home farm between 50 and 100 acres.
4. A higher percentage of Negro ex-agriculture students are in farming than white ex-students.
5. Defense classes seem to encourage boys to go into farming.
6. Ex-agriculture students become more firmly set up in farming as the time out of school increases, and there is very little change in percent in farming as the years out of school increase.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That a similar study be made at five-year intervals. This study always to include a table similar to table one. The other part of the study may be modified depending upon the situation at the time.
2. That each teacher of vocational agriculture be diligent in his effort to keep a complete record of ex-students.
3. That all departments of vocational agriculture be supplied with Form 8-756 and forms 745 A and B, and that a report be required each year by the supervisory staff to ascertain that these records are kept up to date.
4. That profit and loss on enterprises be recorded on form 745A before January 1 of each year.
5. That the same individuals used in this study be checked on, as to occupational status, for use in the next study. This will give a better picture of changes in occupations after leaving high school.

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3. Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the Commonwealth of Virginia. School Year 1940 - 1941.
4. Sixteenth Census of The United States. Section for Virginia Agriculture. 1940.

APPENDIXExhibit "A"Form 8-759, Summary of the Occupational Record of  
Vocational Agriculture Student by YearsExplanation of Form 8-759

Column 1 designates the year for which the follow-up record is made for all the former students.

Column 2 indicates the number of former students at home with definite or indefinite allowance given by parents regardless of the amount of work done.

Column 3 indicates the number of students who are at home as farm laborers with specific wages.

Column 4 indicates the number of students who are working away from home as farm laborers with specific wages.

Column 5 indicates the number of students who are at home with an income from one or more enterprises.

Column 6 indicates the number of students who are partners in a farm business at home.

Column 7 indicates the number of students who are partners in a farm business away from home.

Column 8 indicates the number of students who are renters and operators of farms away from home.

Column 9 indicates the number of students who are owners and operators of farms.

Column 10 indicates the number of students who are managers of farms of other parties.

Column 10 a indicates the number of students who are engaged in other farming activities not included in the previous columns.

Column 11 indicates the number of students who are engaged in occupations related to farming.

Column 12 indicates the number of students who are engaged in occupations not related to farming.

Column 13 indicates the number of former students who have died.

Column 14 indicates the number who have moved out of the community and cannot be accounted for.

Column 15 indicates the number who are now in agricultural colleges.

Column 16 indicates the number who are now in all other colleges.

Column 17 indicates the number of those for which it is impossible to account.

Column 18 indicates the total number of former students. This is obtained by adding all the figures from Column 9 through Column 17.

Column 19 indicates the number of new cases this year. By new cases is meant students having just stopped attending high school.



Exhibit "B"

Form 745 A and B, Supervised Practice and  
Occupational Record of Former  
Vocational Agriculture Students

Explanation of Form 745 A

Column 1, years in vocational agriculture, designates the school terms spent in vocational agriculture; for example, school term 1939 - 40 means from the time school opens in the fall of 1939 until school closes in the spring of 1940.

Column 2 designates the class in agriculture in which the student enrolls. By class is meant either first, second, third or fourth year of work in agriculture.

Column 3 gives the number of acres of the farm where the student lives.

Column 4 names the type of farming pursued on the farm where the student lives; for example, dairying or poultry farming.

Column 5 gives the names of productive enterprises carried out by the student; for example, corn, wheat, potatoes or porkers.

Column 6 gives the number and name of units produced from the productive enterprise; for example, 300 bushels of corn - the 300 is the number and the bushels, the unit.

Column 7 shows the profit or loss from any productive enterprise completed. In computing the profit or loss,

self hours are charged at the rate of ten cents an hour.

Column 8 designates the Improvement Projects completed. An Improvement Project is a project intended to increase appreciably the real estate value of the farm or to improve the efficiency of the farm business; for example, reorganization of the farm shop, establishing a field of legumes, and home ground improvement.

Column 9 designates Supplementary Farm practices. A Supplementary Farm job is a farm job necessary or desirable in the training program of the boy which does not occur in an enterprise or improvement project during the current year. It is planned and executed as any enterprise job and a record of labor is kept.

There were not enough data on improvement projects and supplementary farm jobs to include in this study.

Explanation of Form 745B

Occupational Record of Vocational Student After  
Leaving School

Column 1 designates the year for which the follow-up record is made. The record is brought up-to-date in January of each year, after the student has left school.

Only one column from numbers 2 - 11 and 14-- 18 inclusive is checked each year, that being the one describing the occupation of the student.

Column 2 should be checked if the student is at home with definite or indefinite allowance given by parent regardless of the amount of work done.

Column 3 means the student is working at home as a farm laborer with specific wages.

Column 4 means the student is working away from home as a farm laborer with specific wages.

Column 5 means the student is at home with an income from one or more enterprises conducted on the home farm.

Column 6 means the student is a partner in a farm business at home.

Column 7 means the student is a partner in a farm business away from home.

Column 8 means the student is a renter and operator of a farm away from home.

Column 9 means the student is an owner and operator of a farm.

Column 10 means the student is the manager of a farm of another party.

Should the student be engaged in any other farming activity not included in the previous columns, Column 11 should be checked.

The type of farming in which the student is participating is listed in Column 12.

Column 13 designates the acres of the farm where the student is carrying on his farming activities.

Column 14 describes any other occupation the student may be following, if not farming.

Columns 15, 16, 17, and 18 deal with the continuation of education. If Column 15 is checked, the student is enrolled in a part-time class of vocational agriculture.

If Column 16 is checked, the student attends an evening class of adults conducted by an instructor of vocational agriculture.

If Column 17 is checked the student is attending an agricultural college.

Column 18 is checked if some college other than an agricultural college is attended.

The name of each organization of which the former student is a member, and any office which he holds should be listed in Columns 19 and 20.



